

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1843, July 17, 1954

LINCOLN'S TRAIL

250 miles in the footsteps of the President

It is now possible to follow the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln from the log-cabin in Kentucky to Springfield, Illinois, whence, in 1861, he set out to become President. For 250 miles across rolling grasslands the Lincoln trail winds its way, and a CN correspondent has recently followed it through its Indiana section.

THE famous log-cabin is preserved in facsimile at Hodgenville, Kentucky, where Abraham Lincoln was born. This home in the forests of Kentucky still captures the imagination of America's youth. Setting out from it, Scouts, youth clubs, and school groups enthusiastically follow the Lincoln trail northwards across the Ohio River into the State of Indiana.

Carefully shown by stone markers, the trail leads across open fields, along the edges of vast sweeping cornfields, and through the quiet glades of forests. It does not look very different from what it was 130 years ago when the Lincoln family decided to follow the westward impulse of the American people and seek a new life across the Ohio.

Beyond the ferry over that mighty river at Owensboro the low hills of Indiana rise, crowned with woods. The trail leads through them to the Indiana home where Abraham lived for 14 years.

NURSES ON HORSEBACK

Wearing their blue-grey uniforms, the district nurses of the Frontier Nursing Service have been riding the trails of the Kentucky Mountains for thirty years to care for sick patients, and they have over 10,000 people on their registration cards. Families pay a small annual subscription for the Service which is organised on a voluntary basis. Many of the homes are in remote log-cabins, as isolated as they were when Abraham Lincoln was born in one of them, and can only be reached by mule or horse.

These nurses must risk swollen rivers, dangerous bridges, and lonely rides through the forests. But no harm has come to them from any human being in Kentucky.

NIGHT WORK

It will take 80 men about three years to repair the Doveholes tunnel, a mile and three-quarters long, on the British Railways line near Millers Dale, Derbyshire.

To avoid closing the tunnel altogether, the gang will work eight hours at night instead of during the day.

Old railway lines will form the ribs to support the brickwork and timber while defective parts are cut out.

The log-cabin which his father built has disappeared, but the hearth of a typical early settler's cabin is there for the visitor to see and imagine the simplicity of life in the early 19th century.

Hard by the Indiana cabin-site is the lonely grave of Lincoln's mother, who died when he was only nine. Her grave was placed on a little hill-top and was soon overgrown by long grass. But a few years ago a headstone was placed over it. From there runs a clearing leading to a magnificent limestone memorial to her illustrious son. Round the semi-circular sweep of the memorial are murals depicting the great incidents in the Lincoln story with quotations from his famous speeches.

EARLY STRUGGLES

Half-way between grave and memorial a magnificent steel pole rises above the trees, and on it the United States flag flies on the special days when the people of America remember Lincoln.

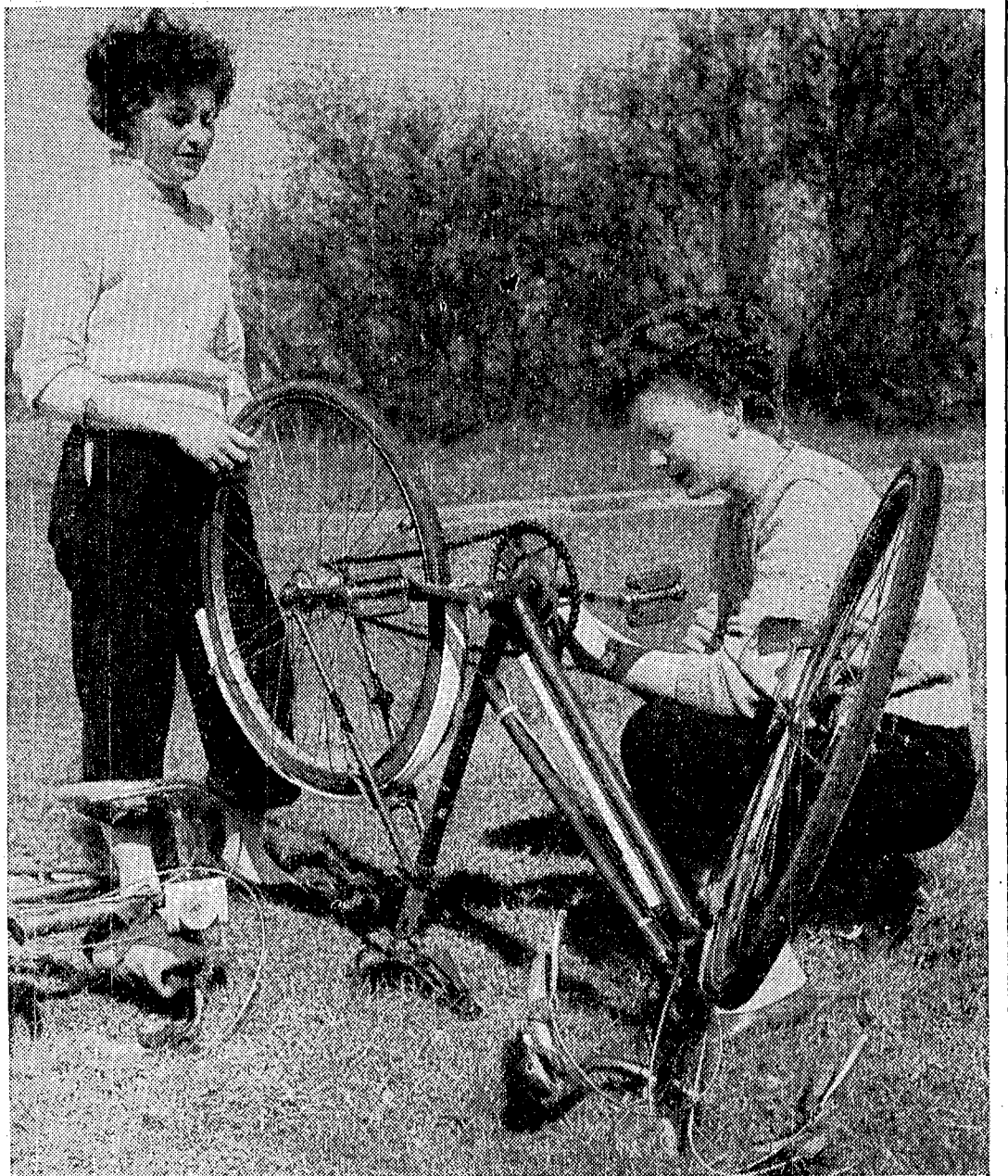
It was in these woods and clearings that Abraham learned to split rails for fences, and grew that long-legged, gaunt frame by which the world knows him. For 14 years he struggled with his father to get a meagre living out of the rather poor land and then, in early manhood, decided to strike westwards yet once more into the next State, Illinois, where the deep, black earth was producing rich yields of corn.

So the walker on the Lincoln trail today follows the markers westwards 150 miles across the Wabash River to the village of New Salem, near Springfield.

RECONSTRUCTED VILLAGE

Here a remarkable piece of reconstruction has been carried out to reproduce exactly the village as it was when Lincoln came to it, and where he learned much in argument and discussion about freedom and human dignity. The village store he worked in, the mill he tended, and the village street with its cobble stones, and a few ramshackle houses are there in facsimile.

Lincoln's name and fame belong to the ages, but along this trail the modern traveller catches something of the authentic spirit of natural freedom from which Lincoln drew so much of his strength of character.



SCHOLARS OF THE SOUTH SEAS

This year six young South Sea Islands students have been enrolled in the University of New Zealand, and others have been training as teachers. They came to the Dominion with scholarships when they were between the ages of 12 and 14.

Every year some 15 of these young South Sea Islanders leave their homes in the Pacific to take up scholarships in N.Z. residential colleges. After trade or professional education they return home to work for the improvement of their island communities.

They are popular with their white schoolmates, and often become prefects. For the first three years they stay with families during the holidays.

Some become doctors, nurses, engineers, and teachers; many qualify in a trade, becoming leaders of craftsmen in their own islands.

Roadside repairs

Two young enthusiasts run into a spot of bother while cycling in Kent.

ANT STOPS TRAIN

A famous passenger train in Oklahoma, U.S.A., was recently 15 minutes late—an unheard of thing. It had been held up by an electrically-operated signal for 15 minutes. When engineers checked the signal they found that an ant had crawled into the delicate switchgear mechanism and so set the signal arm at danger. Soon all was well—except for the ant.

SOMETHING TO SWALLOW

A giant omelette attracted thousands of people to a Poultry and Egg Festival at New Jersey. Made with 2100 eggs in a 40-foot frying pan, it was stirred by five chefs—with garden rakes!

SMALL WORLD

Recently a New Zealand visitor to England had an unusual experience. In a London street, and quite by chance, he met in the one day no less than six friends from his home town. Later the same day he met two more by appointment. All of these people were on holiday trips in England.

The little New Zealand town of Whangarei has a population of only about 13,000, yet from this one place nine different acquaintances, half-a-world away from home, had met all in one day.

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SHOULDER TO SHOULDER FOR PEACE

One outcome of the talks at Washington

CN Diplomatic Correspondent

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S visit to North America, in company with Mr. Anthony Eden, has resulted in new plans—now being worked out in more detail—for mutual security arrangements between free democracies.

Whatever difficulties these plans may meet—and great ideals are not easily achieved—a quite remarkable success has already been gained.

The success of the conversations between President Eisenhower and Mr. John Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, on one side, and the British statesmen on the other, lies in the new impulse given to the quest for world peace.

The statesmen of Britain and the U.S. met in remarkable circumstances.

No formal conference table divided the leaders of the English-speaking world. Some of



President Eisenhower

their most "friendly and fruitful" talks during that important week were conducted at the President's lunch-table in the White House.

Nor is it difficult to imagine the scene, with the genial President answering some gruff, half-humorous remark of Sir Winston's.

A characteristic remark would be like the one which the British Prime Minister later made public in a speech which he gave to Washington newspaper correspondents.

Having said that he would be glad to answer questions, he playfully appealed to them to be "tender-hearted to an aged guest in a critical situation."

Such an observation reflects the atmosphere in which the Washington talks took place. But the most important result of the visit was the firm re-affirmation of understanding and common purpose between Britain and the United States.

There had been a number of misunderstandings between the two countries before the talks. The disagreements on policy were slight, but they were beginning to mount; they were beginning to assume an importance that could certainly have been harmful to the interests of the Western nations as a whole.

INLAND LIGHTHOUSE

An ancient land-lighthouse in Lincolnshire will soon again shine out with the welcome light it used to show for travellers.

This is the Dunston Pillar, near the Sleaford to Lincoln Road, which was put up in 1751 in the days when maps were poor and travellers few. It was presented by Francis Dashwood, a local magistrate, who lived at Norton Hall, and on the top of its square pillar, 92 feet high, there was a lantern. In 1810 the lantern was removed

On the eve of Sir Winston's visit a well-known diplomatic observer noted "deep gloom" in official quarters concerning Anglo-American relations.

The talks transformed this anxiety. On both sides of the Atlantic a new spirit of confidence took its place. It meant that a new start had been made in deciding policy.

The new start was underlined by a declaration setting out the principles of united Anglo-American aims. It was a declaration recalling the famous Atlantic Charter, signed by Sir Winston and the late President Roosevelt nearly 13 years ago.

In brief, it may be said to state the desire and intention of both countries to promote, hand in hand, the cause of peace and friendship among all the nations.

When the talks were over, our Prime Minister explained his ideas of what might come out of this new declaration.

"I am of the opinion we ought to have a really good try for peaceful co-existence in the world," he said.

He agreed that the attempt to improve relations between the East and the West might not solve all the problems. "But," he added, "it may be that time, if it is accompanied by vigilance, will enable peaceful co-existence."

Indeed, that oft-repeated phrase concerning peaceful co-existence might be said to be the chief object under discussion during the Washington talks.

and instead a large statue of King George III was put up.

During the last war, when Lincolnshire became a county of aerodromes, the statue was taken down by the Air Ministry because it constituted a danger to low-flying aircraft. Now the Air Ministry are restoring the pillar, but the statue is not to be replaced as it would be too costly.

Instead they have agreed to put up a metal lantern—the original purpose of Dunston Pillar.



By the CN Press Gallery Correspondent

MUCH has been heard recently of the "pairing" system at Westminster. Like many other human relationships, it becomes news only when it breaks down.

Pairing is not a constitutional issue. There is no parliamentary rule about it. All it amounts to is a personal arrangement between an M.P. of one party and an M.P. of a rival party—a "gentlemen's agreement."

This arrangement ensures that between the two Members the missing vote of one shall be compensated for by the absence of the other, on any particular occasion.

There are occasions—those denoted by a three-line whip—when the attendance of M.P.s for an important division or divisions is imperative. But outside those a code is allowed to operate which enables rival M.P.s to attend important functions outside the House, or to travel abroad.

Without it our Parliament could not operate effectively. Our M.P. is always much in demand outside Westminster, and without pairing we should rarely see him while Parliament was in session.

ONCE again the question of Purchase Tax on school requisites has been raised in the Commons. The trouble is that it is almost impossible to discriminate between articles which have a general as well as an educational use.

Mr. Ralph Morley and other M.P.s have been pointing out how tax makes certain school items so much dearer. For instance: tax levied on exercise, note, and drawing books is 22½ per cent on the selling price. On ruled fool-cap and exercise-book paper it is 27½ per cent.

A box of chalks bears 5½d. tax; a dozen inkwells, 10d.; a box of school pens, 1s.; a gross of lead pencils, 5s. 1d.; and a 1-lb. box of school rubbers, 11d.

"Even the little toys used by children in infant schools and kindergartens carry 25 per cent tax," Mr. Morley says. And needlework, if done with better-class materials, carries a 50 per cent tax.

Of course, there are anomalies as well. Take, for instance, the hygiene posters used to teach children practices of health. According to Mr. Fenner Brockway, if such a poster shows children cleaning their teeth, the Purchase Tax is imposed.

But if a poster shows a set of teeth and then, in another space, a toothbrush without a hand attached to it, no tax is payable!

DURING the past five years nearly all the large murals and many other pieces in the Palace of Westminster have been cleaned. Further progress will be made with this necessary work during the summer recess.

News from Everywhere

1000 CORNHILLS

The 1000th number of the famous Cornhill Magazine is published this week. It first appeared in January 1860, edited by William Makepeace Thackeray.

Dancers from many parts of the world will compete for trophies worth £2000 at the International Festival of Dancing to be held in Edinburgh from July 23 to 31.

There are now over 334,000 tractors working on farms in England and Wales.

Mary Charlesworth, 16, is the first girl to join Hepworth (Yorkshire) Silver Band since it was formed over 80 years ago.

JET PROPELLED BIRD

After having made four flights to 25,000 feet, the pilot of a Meteor jet aircraft discovered a barn owl behind the instrument panel.

To keep pigeons off its City Hall, New York is to spend £10,000 on an electric device which will give them a slight shock when they alight on the building.

The Voluntary Primary School at Toddington, Bedfordshire, celebrates its centenary this month.

An exhibition of educational books is being held at the Science Museum until August 2 to mark the centenary of the Ministry of Education's library.

"HOLE" TIME JOB

A sock-darning service has started at Colchester, Essex. Small holes cost 3d., big ones 6d.

A tank of seawater has been placed on the beach at Hunstanton, Norfolk, for baby seals washed ashore.

An automatic lighthouse is being built by the Australian Government at Madang, New Guinea. It will be a memorial to the coast watchers killed during the war.

TV BY WINDMILL

Mr. Raymond Baseley, headmaster of the village school at Pendock, Worcestershire, relies on the wind for his T.V. There is no mains electricity in the area, so he purchased a windmill-operated generator and set it up on a 25-foot pole in the school playground.

A competition for the best miniature garden in a soup plate was held by the Women's Institute at Little Birch, Hereford.

Part of Westminster Abbey's restored cloisters is to be encased in glass to prevent further erosion.

A pheasant, normally a wary bird, laid eleven eggs in a nest within a few feet of a farmhouse door at Nawton, Yorkshire.

Mr. Phillip Wills, world gliding champion, has set up a new British speed record. He covered 71 miles in 71 minutes between Lasham in Hampshire and Detling in Kent.



Have a go at GENERAL KNOWLEDGE!

1 Why do they call it India Rubber? It is because it (a) comes mainly from India, (b) was discovered by an Indian or (c) Columbus discovered it in Central America which he thought was India?

2 How much cord is there in the 'backbone' of an ordinary Dunlop car tyre? Is it (a) nearly 10 yds, (b) nearly 2 miles or (c) nearly 500 yds.?

3 What is the World's Land Speed Record that was set up on Dunlop tyres in 1947? (a) 257 mph. (b) 394 mph. or (c) 427 mph.?

4 When did the first British jet aircraft take off? In 1919, 1937 or 1941?

5 Who won the World's Professional Sprint Cycling Championship three times running—(a) Sid Patterson, (b) Reg Harris or (c) Ken Joy?

The **DUNLOP** Cadet gives you the answers!

Smarten up there! 50—top of the class. 30-40—Good. Below 30— (5) b. Scoring: 10 marks for every correct answer. in his Napier Ration. (4) 1941—on Dunlop tyres. (1) c. (2) b. (3) 394 mph by the late John Cobb



This quiz is provided for your amusement by the Dunlop Rubber Company Limited.

The clocks above show time all over the world. Sunlight moves westward round the Earth, travelling 15 degrees an hour. This means that every 15 degrees east of Greenwich the clock is one hour ahead, and every 15 degrees west it is one hour behind.

CN Picture-News and Time Map

BLACK LAKE, 50 miles south of Quebec City, covers deposits of asbestos estimated at 50 million tons. To reach the deposits the lake is being drained at a cost of about £5,000,000.

EL SALVADOR is planning to make use of its volcanoes. If test borings prove successful, plants will be erected to convert volcanic gases into electrical power. *See news columns*

A NEW ALUMINIUM PLANT has started work at Sunndalsora, in Western Norway. When in full production the plant will supply 40,000 tons of aluminium a year, nearly doubling the country's present output.

NATURAL GAS at Sui, in the Pakistan province of Baluchistan, will be carried to Karachi, capital of the Dominion, through a 16-inch pipeline 350 miles long. *See news columns*

A NEW RAILWAY from Achimota to the new Gold Coast port of Tema has been completed and is already carrying materials for the main harbour works. The railway, 40 miles long, crosses seven reinforced concrete bridges.

EAST AFRICA'S TIMBER INDUSTRY is being threatened by a new species of dry wood termite. The insect reached the country in ships from the West Indies which called at Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanganyika.

BIGGEST OIL REFINERY in Australia is under construction at Kwinana, on Cockburn Sound, 12 miles south of Fremantle. Homes for 40,000 people are to be built and Kwinana is likely to become a big city within 20 years.

SILK PRODUCTION in East China is to be increased, and to provide food for the silkworms 20 million mulberry seedlings have been planted. The seedlings were planted on hillsides to leave the plains free for rice-growing.

VOLCANO POWER

El Salvador, smallest of the Latin-American countries, is planning to make use of volcano power.

Following a report by geologists, the Government are to invest 800,000 dollars in preliminary test borings into the country's volcanic belt.

Further experiments are to be conducted with a view to converting volcanic gases into electrical power. *See World Map*

NYLON FOR TYRES

Nygen, a special cord made from nylon, is now being used in America for making car tyres. Weight for weight, Nygen is said to be stronger than steel.

It is made by twisting nylon filaments into a cord. This is then stretched under heat, which increases its strength. During pressure tests, tyres made with Nygen retained normal air pressure even when the standard car-wheels holding them were twisted out of shape.

CRADLE OF A SONG

A memorial plaque has been placed on the humble, red-brick house in Hoboken, New York, where Stephen Foster wrote his immortal "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair." It was his home during the year 1854.

Ten years later he was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a few cents in his pocket and a piece of paper with the scribbled title for a song that was destined never to be written—"Dear Friends and Gentle Hearts." He was only 38 when he died.

PHOTOCELL FOR SALMON

Further news comes from Norway regarding the salmon ladder on the Rana River, as described in the Children's Newspaper of June 19. (A salmon ladder resembles a stairway made of concrete water-tanks down which water from the river is made to pour in an artificial cascade. The fish can then jump from one tank to the next.)

A tunnel seven feet in diameter is being cut to accommodate the "ladder" and near the end of it a large light-shaft will be used as an observation post where the public will be able to watch the salmon climbing the ladder. It will also incorporate a photocell device for counting the fish as they complete their ascent of the 1575-foot ladder—said to be the longest in the world.

RETURN OF A RELIC

A memorable tribal gathering took place in Tanganyika the other day when some 30,000 members of the Hehe tribe converged on Kalenga, their headquarters settlement. They had come to celebrate Governor Sir Edward Twining's success in restoring the skull of heroic Chief Mkwawa, who in 1898 killed himself rather than submit to German rule.

The restoration of the skull has long been the ambition and desire of the Hehe people, and last year the Governor traced it to a museum in Bremen. He negotiated its return through the British and West German governments.

NATIONAL SHOP WINDOWS

The keenness of the nations to show their wares is reflected in the great number of international trade fairs to be held during the next few months. A list compiled by the United States Department of Commerce shows that 54 international trade exhibitions will be held in various countries by the middle of October.

Many of these Fairs will be staged in European cities, Germany, France and Italy between them being responsible for about a third of the total number.

Cheering them on



The 120 children of the American School at Grosvenor Square, London, held a field sports day in Regent's Park. Here we see four-year-old Danny Parker of Maryland, U.S.A., shouting encouragement to racers through a megaphone nearly as big as himself.

NATURAL GAS FOR PAKISTAN

A £5,000,000 loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has enabled Pakistan to start work on a 16-inch pipeline 350 miles long from Karachi to the natural gas reserves at Sui, an almost uninhabited region of Baluchistan. Altogether the project will cost £9,000,000.

The reserves are known to be big enough to supply 100 million cubic feet of gas a day for some 60 years. In heating value this is equal to 1,600,000 tons of coal a year—more than enough to replace all the imports of coal which Pakistan has to make at present.

The gas, discovered by accident in 1952 by a company prospecting for oil, will be available to industry within a year. It will be the cheapest fuel ever known in the East. *See World Map*

JUICY FOR JACKALS

Jackals in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa have developed a taste for pineapples. They select the ripe fruit, take a few bites, and move on to other plants. Behind them come porcupines and eat into the holes made by the jackals.

Farmers are complaining of heavy losses through this sudden jackal taste for pineapples.

FLOATING ART GALLERY

The new Greek liner Olympia has a feature which deserves to be widely copied. She carries a small exhibition of the work of contemporary artists, the pictures being changed every few voyages.

GLIDING DISPLAY

The World Gliding Championships are being held in England this year, at Great Hucklow, in Derbyshire, between July 20 and August 3. To mark the occasion an exhibition called Gliding—a World Sport is open at the Tea Centre in London (22 Regent Street) from July 17 to 24.

Various aspects of gliding will be fully illustrated by models, cinema films, photographs, and so on. A special display of its history has been prepared, and valuable exhibits have been lent by the British Gliding Association, the Science Museum, and the Royal Meteorological Society.

Among the models is a 12-foot one of the glider which flew to victory for England in the 1952 world championships in Spain.

Admission is 1s. for adults, 6d. for children.

STOPPING THE ROLL

Stabiliser fins, developed during the war to provide a more steady gun-platform for naval vessels, have proved very successful in preventing rolling. And now the world's biggest ship, the Queen Elizabeth, is to be fitted with them.

Part of this work will be done during her short summer overhaul, and the remainder during her longer annual overhaul during the coming winter. Stabilisers fitted in H.M. Yacht Britannia proved most efficient, and many large liners such as the newer P. & O.'s have found them successful. Although they cut down rolling to an extent our forefathers, would have considered miraculous, they cannot do very much to eliminate pitching.

CAMERA CORNER

Continuing our series of articles by an expert to help young photographers to get better results.

16. Photographing Buildings (2)

THE character of a building can often be shown better by choosing a small portion rather than a general view. Decorated windows and carved stonework are good examples.

When light comes strongly from one side, decorated stone is shown as bright raised portions and dark depressions. This is excellent for showing the texture of any material as it appears in bold relief. You can see this by shining a table lamp on to a piece of rough cloth, from one side and just above the level of the cloth.

SIZE COMPARISON

The doorways of old houses and churches often make attractive pictures and sunlight is best, except when the porch is very deep. It is often a good idea, as I mentioned last week, to include someone in the picture for size comparison. In this way you can emphasise the smallness of a low door by including a tall person.

To avoid the human element becoming too prominent, your assistant should be walking away from you through the door, or looking at some part of the structure. If you have no companion with you, you will often find that passers-by are most co-operative if asked politely for assistance.

A stained-glass window should be photographed from inside the

church and heavily diffused light is best. With such highly coloured subjects a panchromatic film is always to be preferred and, normally, no filters are required. If the day happens to be very sunny, choose a window on the opposite side to the sun. The correct exposure will be twice that for an outside picture.

There are many beautiful decorated ceilings to be found and these can be photographed by putting the camera on its back on the floor. In most cases the design will be symmetrical and you should then try to put the camera beneath the centre. The floor, of course, makes an admirable solid support.

CORRECT EXPOSURE

The exposure will be of some seconds and if in doubt you will find it best to over-expose. So as not to obstruct the lens, you will have to kneel down and keep well to one side.

I mentioned last week that correct exposure was necessary in order to ensure best results and that this could be worked out with proper tables.

To take photographs indoors, correct exposure is more than ever necessary and guessing will very often result in failure. However, calculators are easy to use and can be obtained from any photographic shop. W. S. S.



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It happened this week

DEATH OF A REBEL

JULY 13, 1450. LONDON.—The body of Jack Cade, the Kentish rebel, was today identified at the White Hart Inn, Southwark, where Cade had made his headquarters during the recent peasant uprising, which he led, against extortionate taxation.

The wounded leader died last night while being brought in a cart to London by Alexander Iden, who had captured Cade in a garden at Heathfield, near Lewes, Sussex.

Yesterday a reward of 1000 marks was offered to anyone bringing Cade dead or alive to King Henry VI.

A few days ago Cardinal Kemp, Archbishop of York, granted a pardon to Cade and his fellow rebels at a conference held in St. Margaret's Church, Southwark.

FALL OF BASTILLE

JULY 14, 1789. PARIS.—Searching for arms, yelling revolutionary mobs today stormed the Bastille prison, murdered Governor de Launey, scattered the archives, broke open the cells, and released the enchained prisoners.

But instead of finding hundreds of prisoners, as they expected, only seven grey-haired men staggered blinking into the light of freedom.

Two of them, Tavernier and Withe, were found to be insane. A third was Count de Solages, sent to this prison 32 years ago at his father's request.

It is rumoured that one of the emaciated prisoners was found to be wearing an iron mask.

Earlier this morning Governor de Launey had received a revolutionary deputation who had demanded the removal of the ancient guns from the battlements of the prison.

Dissatisfied with this, however, two mutineers of the Garde Française then severed the drawbridge chains with axes and led the rioters into this grim old fortress which has always been identified with despotism and cruelty practised by the monarchy.

KING'S CHAMPION

JULY 16, 1377. LONDON.—A new feature was added to our Coronation pageantry today when a "King's Champion" made his appearance at the banquet held in Westminster Hall following the Coronation this morning of the ten-year-old King—Richard II.

Richly clad in an elaborate suit of armour, astride a well-caparisoned horse, Sir John Dymoke, M.P. for Leicester, and holder of this office, rode into the banquet hall where he thrice loudly challenged to mortal combat anyone disputing the sovereign's title.

Each time the liveried herald announced the challenge the Champion flung down his gauntlet. When the gauntlet had been picked up for the third time the King drank the health of his Champion from a golden cup which he later presented to Sir John.

ERNEST THOMSON describes how this week we can go . . .

BESIDE THE SEA ON RADIO AND TV

IF salt breezes could be transmitted by radio the BBC would be giving listeners and viewers this summer the equivalent of a seaside holiday at home.



John Ellison

Both sound radio and TV are making excursions to the coast, and, with a little imagination, people at home can share a lot of fun with holiday makers.

In the Home Service on Saturday John Ellison, the popular interviewer of In Town Tonight, begins a weekly series of radio trips to South of England coast towns. First call is at Southend, to the Pavilion at the end of the longest pier in Europe, for excerpts from Out of the Blue.

After Ellison has interviewed local notabilities, listeners will be switched to the Kursaal, where Brian Johnston, with a portable microphone, will give vent to his feelings on the waterchute, toboggans, and other contraptions.

TV's trips to the sea takes the camera up north to Blackpool on Thursday for one of the trickiest concert party shows ever staged. It is being held in the Spanish Hall of the Winter Gardens.

Producer Barney Colehan's problem, as he explained it to me, is to get the stars on the stage at the right moment. All are coming



Brian Johnston

from one or other of the 14 "live" theatre entertainments now running in Blackpool. As the TV programme is presented between 8.25 and 9.25 p.m., it is necessary to juggle with the order so that artists can be at the Winter Gardens between their acts in the different theatres.

A fleet of taxis is being booked, for Barney Colehan is anxious to avoid last year's panic, when the Beverley Sisters arrived for their broadcast breathless after running along the sea front.

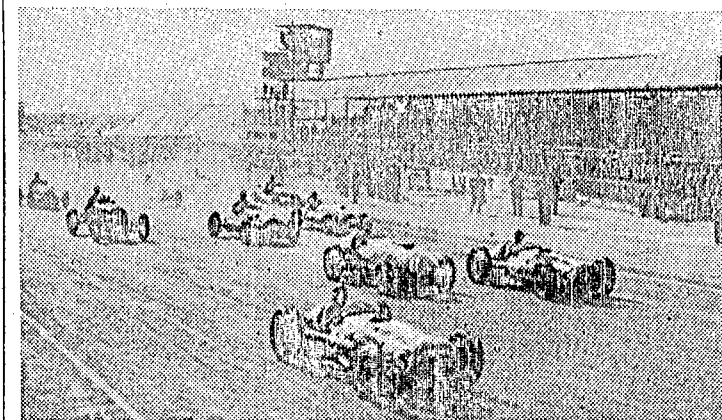
Eyes and ears on the Grand Prix

SILVERSTONE is a name to conjure up visions of crack racing cars flashing along at speeds which give spectators a crick in the neck. TV cameramen will have to take this risk at the famous Midland race track on Saturday when the British Racing Drivers' Grand Prix is run.

Viewers will see the start of the Grand Prix in the morning and the finish after lunch. Later the international sports car race will also be televised. TV commentator will be Raymond Baxter.

On Thursday young viewers will have a foretaste of the Grand Prix. In Children's TV Barry Edgar will be seen at Silverstone meeting drivers of some of the fastest cars in the world. On the eve of the race (Friday) Raymond Baxter will pay a TV visit to the pits to watch final preparations.

Radio listeners will hear the Grand Prix on Saturday in the Light Programme with commentaries by Raymond Baxter, Eric Tobitt, and John Bolster.



The start of a race at Silverstone, Northamptonshire

Taking the plunge

CAN one learn diving by TV? John Webb and some young experts will try their best to teach it in Children's TV on Friday when cameras will be lined up alongside the Durnsford Road swimming pool at Wood Green, London. After the lessons they will show some new water games.

On the following evening viewers can watch a diving contest between teams representing the North of England and the South.

What's the name?

NOR many panel games could be equally successful in sound radio and TV. The Name's The Same, the first to be tried in this way, has proved a winner in both mediums.

The show returns from TV to the Light Programme next Monday with Raymond Glendenning as Chairman. The panel has to guess the names of challengers who bear the same name as celebrities or well-known objects.

The Children's Newspaper, July 17, 1954

5

SCIENTISTS OF THE HIGHWAY

ALONG the Bath road out of London, close to Harmondsworth, the roadway is laid in stripes of different colours and textures. These stripes are simply due to the use of different materials for road surfacing, and they are here to be tested by the weight and friction of the passing traffic. On the north side of the road is a gateway, with a notice: Road Research Laboratory.

The Laboratory, which has a Scottish branch just outside Glasgow, is run by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (under the Privy Council). The work it does is divided into two main sections: Materials and Construction; and, as you would expect, Traffic and Safety, one of the greatest problems of our times.

THE staff of the Laboratory are engineers, chemists, physicists, and mathematicians. But they do not form just a team of back-room boys; they work closely with road engineers and highway authorities up and down the country, and of course with the police who have the enormous task of trying to control our ever-growing volume of traffic.

So far as road safety is concerned laboratory work is largely a matter of producing and developing instruments which will measure results accurately. There is, for example, an ingenious "fifth wheel" which can be fitted to a vehicle's rear bumper and will accurately measure its speed and braking distances.

Then there is a multi-wheeled machine which measures the amount of undulation or wave formation of road surfaces. These waves can be seen quite plainly at night, on some roads, in the light of head-lamps. On the safety side of things you might say that the laboratory's work-bench are the roads themselves.

THE Materials Section investigates road surfaces of all kinds, foundations, and the behaviour of various types of sub-soil under the weight of a road, road-spraying machines, and so on.

The first stage of experiments

occurs in the laboratory, where conditions can be scientifically controlled. Then the findings are tested first on a small scale and then on a full scale on the highway. The results are published in pamphlets and other publications, courses are run for road engineers, and lectures given.

Rather more than half the roads in the country are made with water-bound macadam, that is, with layers of crushed rocks or stones knitted together by rolling with heavy steam or diesel rollers. To make this sort of road waterproof and to prevent it getting dusty the surface is sprayed at intervals with tar and then small stones or chippings are scattered on the tar. This "tarring and



Photographing mirror on a cycle to determine its field of view

chipping" is termed "surface dressing."

Before the war the average life of a surface dressing was about three years. Now, as the result of research, it is from five to seven years.

All this means, in practice, that if road surface life were increased from five to seven years, some of the bigger counties like Yorkshire or Norfolk might save as much as £50,000 in a year. So

a much bigger mileage of roads could be kept in repair for the same money.

OTHER experiments have been made in non-skid properties of the road surface and its ability to keep rain out of the foundations. It has been shown that it is very important to know the amount of water in the soil after the road has been built. Obviously soil, especially heavy clays, absorbs much water and expands or contracts according to its degree of saturation.

The effects not only of wetness but of drought and freezing must be known exactly, too, and also the effect of trees by the wayside which, as they grow bigger, take more and more moisture in through their roots.

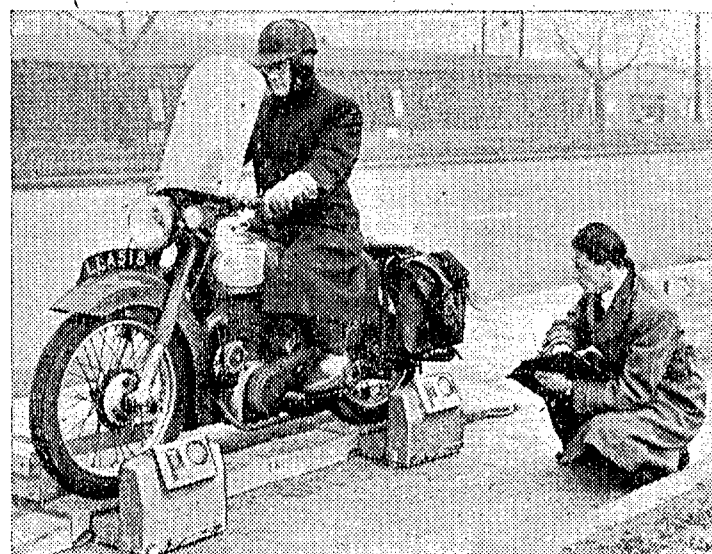
So the road is not planned according to the state of the sub-soil as it is when building starts, but as it will be when the road is finished. Most sandy subsoils can now be treated with stabilisers, such as Portland cement, to make them less liable to change by water.

MANY of our roads cross high and exposed places which are liable to snow in winter. Experiments have been carried out successfully with a wind-tunnel to find just how snow fences should be sited along such roads to make the wind drift the snow to the side.

These experiments have been followed up by trials of such fences in Inverness-shire. Other work has been done to find the best and cheapest chemical to put on ice-bound roads to clear them. Two out of every 100 accidents each year are caused by ice skidding.

The number of things being studied in these laboratories seems endless. The use of plastic instead of paint for white lines, for instance; headlamp study, which has shown that built-in lamps are much less likely to get out of alignment and dazzle other motorists than the old pillar-mounted types; studies which produced the zebra crossing, and a new type of crash helmet.

Incidentally, study of motor-cycle statistics has shown that a



Testing the brakes of a motor-cycle



Mixing soil and cement to make the foundations of a road

man on a solo motor-bike is about 50 times as likely to have a fatal accident as is a car driver. In fact one expert has said that it would pay the country to provide every motor-cycle of over 250 c.c. with a free side-car.

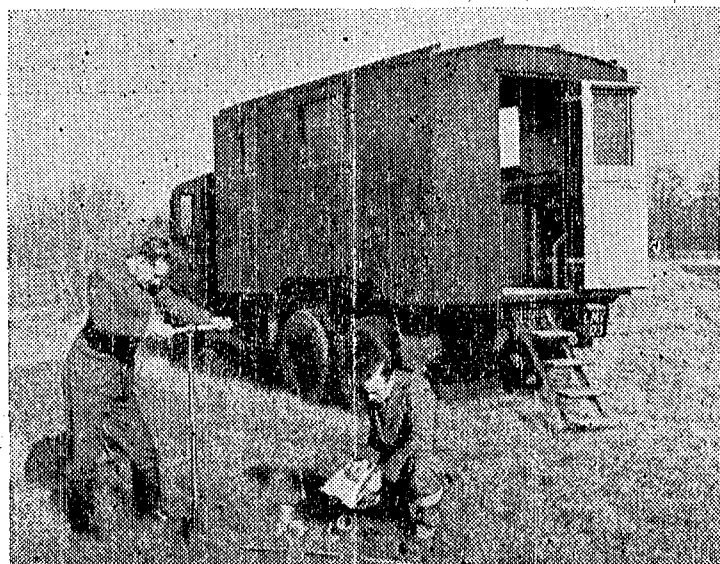
THERE are 190,000 miles of road in this island of ours used by four and a half million vehicles. Most of these roads have been inherited from past times when vehicles were drawn by horses and much freight was carried on the backs of pack-horses. Conditions were quite different and the population much smaller. We have been patching up these old roads,

widening a stretch here, straightening out a bend there, and sometimes by-passing a busy area, ever since.

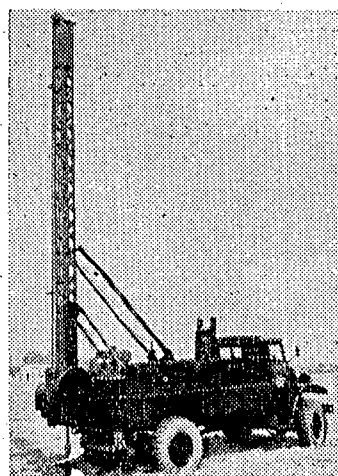
The result of this make-do and mend policy, plus human recklessness, is that we spend about £60,000,000 a year on maintaining our roads, mostly as they are, with all their imperfections, and £100,000,000 a year on accidents.

The Road Research Laboratory is at work every day on finding out how our roads, by the careful collection of facts and the steady carrying out of experiments, can be made better and cheaper, and our lives on them made a little less dangerous.

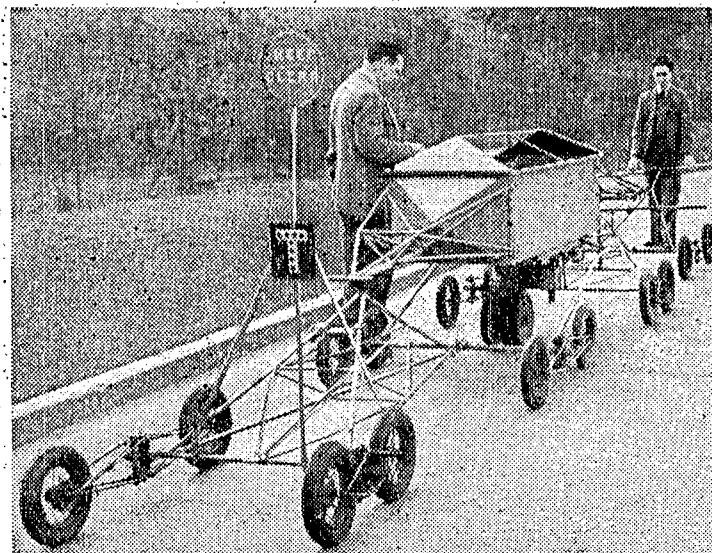
A. V. I.



Technicians taking samples of soil for analysis in their mobile laboratory



A mobile boring machine with its huge drill for taking samples of the soil deep under the surface of a proposed road site



The Profilometer which records variations in the level of a road surface

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Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars · London · EC4
JULY 17 1954

"LUCKY ONE"

THE other day, at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, the Duke of Edinburgh presented two silver tureens to Sir Alexander Fleming to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his discovery of penicillin.

In his response Sir Alexander briefly referred to his part in this momentous discovery, which has since brought untold benefit to suffering humanity.

"I was the lucky one," he said, "to be chosen to notice the happening that eventually led to penicillin; but would I ever have noticed it but for my previous work in association with my master, Sir Almroth Wright?"

Sir Alexander spoke with the modesty characteristic of those who dedicate themselves to the service of others. Men of truly great achievement are always ready to praise others, ever loth to take credit unto themselves.

UNDAUNTED

JUST over a year ago 16-year-old Thomas Savage of Shoreditch lost his sight and set to work to learn reading and writing in Braille.

The other day he won the senior section of an R.S.P.C.A. essay competition for which 80,000 boys and girls entered.

He wrote in Braille which was transcribed by his teacher. He scorned to win special sympathy for his blindness, and did not mention his affliction in his essay, which was on the services rendered to man by the horse.

Thomas Savage has the indomitable, never-say-die spirit that triumphs over all adversity. All who have their sight may find inspiration in his example.



Under the Editor's Table

PETER PUCK
WANTS TO
KNOW

If footballers
get a kick out
of cricket.

Young people grumble too much. And thus give cause for their elders to grumble.

Experts aim to produce an unbreakable button. If they are successful, manufacturers will fasten on to it.

KNOW WHERE YOU BELONG

IT is always sad to see young people setting their hearts on careers for which they have no natural ability; the would-be musician with no real gift, the would-be actor without the in-born talent essential to success.

Lord Mackintosh, Chairman of the National Savings Committee, has some words of advice about such unhappy self-deception.

"The great thing is to know where you belong," he said. "Not to strive all the time to be something you were not cut out for. . . . To young people I would say this: make sure you know where you belong and then make the best of it."

The noise went on just the same

THE women's Chamber of Commerce at Atlanta, in the U.S., made plans for a Noise Abatement Week. But when all was ready they suddenly had to postpone the event.

To their dismay, they discovered that their anti-litter committee had arranged for that very week a parade with ten brass bands, 125 marching units, and a dust cart, together with eight jet planes in a fly-past.

A sad lack of team work!

Thirty Years Ago

From the Children's Newspaper,
July 19, 1924

IT is so easy to do arithmetic when you count by tens that a Decimal Association has been formed to promote the adoption in Britain of a decimal system of coinage and of the metric system of weights and measures.

There is no doubt that if we followed the example of many other nations, and made it possible to do all our arithmetic in tens, it would save an enormous amount of time now spent in adding up pounds, shillings, and pence, tons, hundredweights, and quarters, gallons, quarts, pints, and so on.

Against the change is the fact that the customs of all our trades are established in our complicated weights and measures and coinage, and that old customs are exceedingly difficult to alter.

No wise girl leaves a knitted jacket out of her holiday suitcase. Unless she is wearing it.

Many women in Luton earn money for finishing hats. Time and the weather do it elsewhere.

A certain strong man can lift up his motor-car. Most people are satisfied if they can raise the money to pay for theirs.

More boys should learn to skip, says a mother. But not their homework.

The Editor's Table

Bright spot

THE pupils of Hindwell County School, near Whitby, spotted a mistake in a Sheffield engineering firm's advertisement in a motoring journal. "This hill is too steep," it read.

In fun they wrote pointing out the mistake, and playfully suggested the firm should pay a forfeit.

The reply was unexpected. The sales manager wrote to tell them that their letter was the one bright spot in a dull morning's post, and as a forfeit sent the school a bronze fire bell made from metal salvaged from H.M.S. Tiger, which went down in the Battle of Jutland.

King George VI Memorial



A scale model of the King George VI memorial statue by Mr. William McMillan, R.A., to be erected in Carlton Gardens overlooking the Mall. In bronze, the statue will be some 9 feet 6 inches high and will stand on a nine-foot pedestal so that it may be seen by all who pass along London's great processional way.

Think on These Things

CHAPTER 11 of the Gospel of St. Luke tells us about the disciples finding Jesus at prayer. They themselves were men of prayer—they had been taught to pray at their mother's knee; yet there was something so wonderful about the way in which Jesus was praying that they cried out: "Lord, teach us to pray."

We often read in the Gospels about the prayers of Jesus. We are told how Jesus got up early in the morning to pray, of how He once spent a whole night in prayer. In that perfect life prayer had its part. Like Jesus, we must be ready to spend time in prayer, in talking to God, and listening to Him.

We must say like those disciples: "Lord, teach us to pray."
O. R. C.

BARGAINS IN OLD BRADFORD

WORKMEN pulling up the floor of a Bradford classroom found a folded price list issued by one of the city's old grocers. Thought to date from 1896, when the floor was laid, it is to be hung in the school as a sidelight on life in former times.

Among the groceries on sale were margarine at 4d. a pound, American ham at 5½d. a pound, and two pounds of jam at 4d.

The buying of tea was encouraged by free gifts. The purchaser of half-a-pound, for instance, could choose between 12 metal teaspoons, a good leather purse, or a carpet bag; or for a whole pound, either a woollen shirt or brass fire tongs.

"Those were the days"—when many a man, let it be remembered, was trying to bring up a family on ten shillings a week!

TWO PLOUGHSHARES

COVERED with rust a ploughshare lay, Under a hedge one autumn day, Watching his brother's horses twain Bringing him up the verdant lane.

Home they would be In time for tea; And this brother of his was shining bright With all the sun's reflected light.

"Pray tell me," asked the rusty one, "How this difference is done? Upon one anvil fashioned We were as twins born in one bed Of molten steel; and yet you are

The brighter of us two by far. While I lie here and rust away, You seem to shine more every day.

Brother—please—before you go, Tell me why and how tis so?"

The glowing brother then replied In pardonable tones of pride: "I never shirk WORK."
E. H. T.
(from the Italian of Cesare Battaloni)

JUST AN IDEA

As Cardinal Newman wrote: A gentleman is one who never gives pain.

The Children's Newspaper, July 17, 1954

THEY SAY . . .

THE public must understand the importance of education, and not think of it, as is common in Scotland, as an unnecessarily expensive way of driving the three R's into unwilling children.

Report of Scottish Area Association of Scientific Workers

INDUSTRY is less interested in the subjects studied by boys at school than in qualities of character, mind, and personality—the boy with a twinkle in his eye.
Headmaster of Wallasey Grammar School

IT is vital to industry that the Government should encourage parents to put their children to craft apprenticeships rather than take advantage of the relatively big wages in unskilled industry. Ultimately both the children and the nation would benefit.

Mr. Frederick Lee, M.P.

IF a man makes mere money-making his criterion for the choice of any career, no matter what it may be, then he robs himself of the chance of one of life's greatest satisfactions, namely, joy in one's work for the work's sake.

Professor T. M. Knox, Vice-Chancellor of St. Andrews University

Out and About

HARDLY any bird except the robin sings so nearly all round the year as our song thrush.

Just now, when most of the birds have almost stopped singing until the autumn, the thrush's sweet though limited song is welcome; and the rough little voices of the young thrushes learning to sing is a promise of music to come after summer's end.

In our back garden a parent thrush who has been cracking snail shells on a stone, and made a meal, has flown into a lime tree and just started up his happy singing, which, according to one naturalist, sounds like this:

I see you, I see you, I see you (pause).

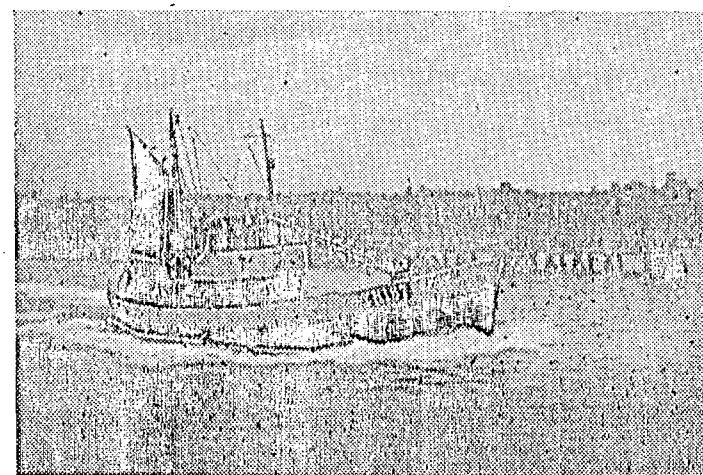
I do, I do, I do (pause).

Will you do it, will you do it (pause).

Too, too, too, too (pause).

For me, for me, for me (pause).

Don't say no, don't say no, don't say no (pause). C. D. D.



OUR HOMELAND

A CN reader's picture of a trawler leaving Great Yarmouth harbour.

CONGRESS OF DOLLS



Odette Churchill's dolls



Two dolls of 1880

A pair of dolls that are symbols of a woman's heroism are on view this month at the Dolls Through the Ages Exhibition in London. They were made by Mrs. Odette Churchill while she was in a Nazi prison during the war.

The Exhibition, which is being held at 45 Park Lane, is in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, the best of good reasons.

It is a most fascinating display of historical dolls, dolls' houses and furniture. There are musical, mechanical, and even chocolate dolls. An exact copy of the

Spanish Lady doll, presented to Princess Anne in Gibraltar, is in the show, and there are also exhibits lent by the Victoria and Albert and other museums.

Dolls usually represent babies, but one lent by the Queen is of an old porter at Kensington Palace. It belonged to Queen Victoria when she was a child.

Admission is 2s. 6d. for grown-ups and 1s. for all under-sixteens, except on Thursdays, when guides show parties round and admission is 10s. for adults and 2s. 6d. for children.

SCHOOL FARM

Continuing a series of articles describing all-the-year-round activities on a school farm in the South of England.

7. Visitors from Overseas

THE growth of the agricultural course and the activities of the boys and girls were receiving considerable publicity, and many people became interested in the schools. Particularly interested were educationists from other countries, who were here to study British methods.

An agricultural course interested them because there were not many of them. There are plenty of technical, trade, commercial, and homecraft courses in schools for boys and girls of 13 but few agricultural courses.

The school was receiving requests from various bodies for these educationists to spend a day at the school. A hearty welcome was, of course, always extended to the visitors.

The pupils were always warned in the morning that visitors were expected that day. They were told what country they would come from, what they would be likely to wear, and so on.

PUPILS AS GUIDES

What usually happened on these visits was that two senior pupils, a boy and a girl, would meet the educationists at the station or at the bus stop, and bring them to the school. After coffee with the headmaster, they would be shown round the school farm by pupils detailed for this duty.

The visitors liked having pupils as guides, for they preferred to get the pupil's reaction rather than the official viewpoint.

Some of the boys were quick to seize upon an opportunity for leg-pulling. When they knew that an overseas visitor was coming, they would tell the cook some fantastic story about how the visitor should

be treated. On one occasion they plagued the cook so much that she was really worried.

"We've got a visitor coming to-morrow, Cook," they said. "In his country they have special honours when they lunch out. You have to bring his lunch in, followed by the entire staff, place it on the table, and all salaam to him!"

On another occasion, a few boys told her that the visitor for that day would insist upon dining in the kitchen, and that he would lunch standing up while the kitchen staff remained seated!

However, Cook soon became hardened to all leg-pulling and it gradually ceased.

TALKS BY VISITORS

If the school was able to make some contribution, however small, towards the educational systems of other countries, the visitors certainly brought much interesting information to the school.

On most occasions they would give a talk to the children about education in their own country.

The pupils were generally more than satisfied with their own school after these talks. When they heard of the lack of equipment and general conditions in some of these other countries, they considered themselves very fortunate.

At the same time, these visits showed the interest which all countries were taking in agriculture. These visitors—education officers, inspectors, headmasters, teachers in training colleges—were trying to find out how an interest in agriculture could be fostered in their schools, and they were here to see how it was being done in this country.

He was Monty's double

Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery was impersonated by his "double" just before D-Day in order to hoodwink the enemy. The story is told in a new book, *I was Monty's Double* (Rider and Co. 12s. 6d.).

Lieut. M. E. Clifton James, in the Royal Army Pay Corps at Leicester, was rung up on a May morning in 1944 by Colonel David Niven, speaking from the 'Army Kinematograph' section. The colonel said they had heard a lot about the shows James had put on for the troops and asked if he would be interested in making some Army films. Clifton James, an actor in civilian life, replied: "There's nothing I should like better."

FOOLING THE GERMANS

But when the Lieutenant kept his appointment in London he was told that he was not going to make any films. Instead he had been chosen to act as the double of General Montgomery before D-Day.

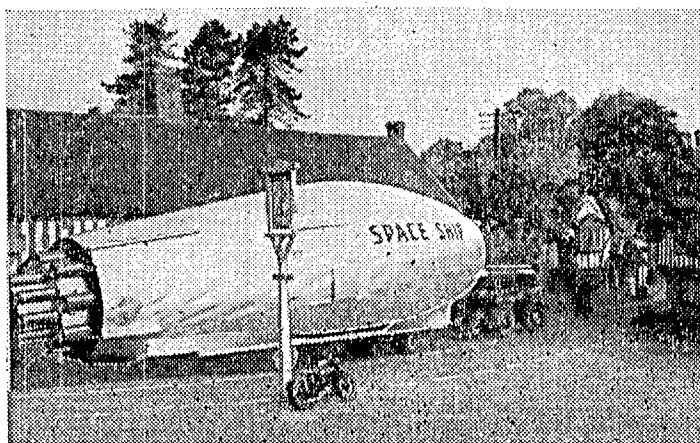
The idea was to trick the Germans into thinking that an attack was imminent on another front from that which had really been planned. The scheme was approved by General Eisenhower.

The Lieutenant studied the Field-Marshal closely to prepare for the impersonation. When all was ready he left London airport as the Field-Marshal, and was loudly cheered when he arrived at Gibraltar. He was received by the Governor, who was in the secret, and at Algiers he had a guard of honour. The impersonation was perfectly carried out.

It is a thrilling story, revealing in yet another way how skilfully and carefully the plans for D-Day were laid.

EGG TRICK

When the Lowestoft trawler *Sheriffmuir* was 70 miles out in the North Sea a pigeon settled in the rigging and laid an egg neatly between a rope and a shackle, where it remained lodged till the trawler made port. But by this time the pigeon had flown away to try some more promising site for a nest.



Space Ship on the road

Travellers in Kent were surprised to see a lorry carrying something marked 'Space Ship.' It was on its way, not to the Moon but to the seaside town of Ramsgate.

FLYING IS ONE OF THEIR SCHOOL LESSONS

By the CN Flying Correspondent



Students plotting a cross-country flight

Even that customarily dull first lesson on Monday would seem to fairly sparkle with life if it happened to be flying instruction!

For at least one group of the 400 girl students graduating in aviation at Stephens College, Columbia, Monday morning classes entail donning flying kit, stepping into the cockpit of a Cessna monoplane with an instructor or a classmate, then soaring away from the College airfield.

Stephens College added aviation to its list of courses in 1941 when hundreds of young women were called upon to fill wartime jobs in aviation. A small fleet of aircraft was quickly built up, an airfield laid out, and training set into motion. Within a short while graduates were leaving to become ferry pilots, Link trainer operators, and flying instructors, while others took a variety of office jobs with airlines throughout the United States.

Today at this junior college—the equivalent of a British high school—air-minded girls from all over the world can earn credits towards their graduation by completing courses in primary, advanced, commercial, and instructor's flight training, aeronautics, and airline traffic.

Twelve major United States airlines, realising the importance of this type of training for girls in this air age, helped to launch the courses in 1941. Their interest in activities at the College is still

maintained, and every Spring representatives from the airlines visit the College to interview aviation graduates for positions with their companies.

During recent years about 35 per cent of the girls gaining credits have been offered jobs with Trans-World Airlines.

Besides their specialist studies in aviation, students also have a



A student checks the oil

sound general education. But even in this aviation has an important use, for the College planes are used to fly students around the State so that they can observe at first hand subjects they have covered in class.

Flying courses at Stephens College are fully approved by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Authority and are conducted under careful supervision. Before venturing into actual flight training, students are required to take introductory aviation courses. Classes are given on the theory of flight, navigation, meteorology, and a certain amount of time is spent on Link trainers.

Safety First in flying is stressed throughout the training, and the success with which this lesson has been brought home is reflected by the fact that in the College planes girls have flown 70,000 hours and covered a distance equivalent to 300 trips round the world without a major mishap.

There is no doubt about the success of the courses; well over 700 Stephens graduates have received their private pilot's licences and more than 1000 have been awarded Certificates of Competence on completing a course in airline traffic.

CLASSROOM THAT GOES TO SEA

Thousands of schoolchildren are having history and geography lessons this summer aboard the pleasure cruiser, Royal Iris.

In between her trips for carrying holidaymakers up and down the River Mersey from Wallasey, the Iris is making a new reputation as a floating school. Already 10,000 children from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands have had lessons afloat, and another 3000 have booked them.

Many of the children are from inland towns where they never catch a glimpse of the sea, and the sheltered waters of the Mersey are full of exciting things to see and learn about.

BUSY RIVER LIFE

There are giant cargo ships and liners coming in from all over the world, miles of Liverpool dockland, and the Birkenhead shipyard of Cammell Laird's.

Teachers use the cruiser's public address system in giving the lessons. The ship's captain and mate also give commentaries about the docks and the tides, and will pick out some vessel of special interest. Parties are also shown round the bridge of the Royal Iris.

Commander L. D. Price, the manager of Wallasey Ferries, told C.N.: "School parties from as far afield as Wolverhampton and Birmingham sailed aboard the Iris. When we started these cruises a few weeks ago we never realised they would be so popular with both the children and the teachers."

TRAIN'S BIRTHDAY

The Cornish Riviera Express, one of the most famous trains in the world, has just had its 50th birthday.

This train has many achievements to its name. It was the first train in the world to run non-stop for over 200 miles; the first to have electric lighting; the first on which seats could be reserved; and the first to abolish second-class carriages.

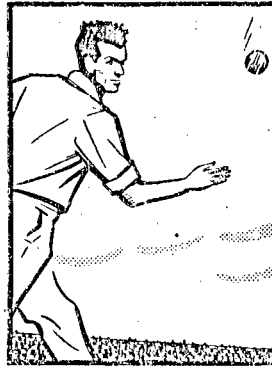
Steps to Sporting Fame



This summer, England's Test Selectors are preparing for the approaching defence of the Ashes in Australia. Among the players under consideration is Reg Simpson.



Born only a few miles from Trent Bridge, Feb. 27, 1920, Simpson first attracted attention during the war, in which he served in the R.A.F. He became a county player in 1946 and the elegance of his strokes soon stamped him as a batsman of class.



A magnificent fielder, he made an amazing catch when playing for England v. Australia at his own Trent Bridge last year. Speeding to the boundary, he actually ran past the falling ball, but with fine judgment he spun round to catch it.

Reg Simpson



As a batsman the Notts captain disappointed himself and his admirers in the three Tests he played against the Australians. He put caution before his natural aggressiveness which, four years before, took him from 50 to 103 in 27 minutes v. New Zealand.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, SHEFFIELD'S OWN POET

The centenary of the death (on April 30, 1854) of the religious poet James Montgomery is being specially observed in Sheffield this week by the Hymn Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The Society is holding several meetings in the city and on July 14 will pay a special visit to his tomb in the General Cemetery at Sharrow.

The life of James Montgomery was a fascinating one. He was born of missionary parents at Irvine, Ayrshire, on November 4, 1771.

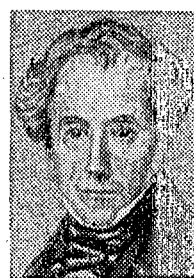
SCHOOL DAYS

At the age of six he was sent to the Moravian school at Fulneck, near Leeds, and when he was twelve his parents set off on a mission to the West Indies. They both died there before their son was 20, and never saw him again.

At school, James was fonder of writing poetry than of his lessons and the Moravians apprenticed him to a baker. But he ran away with three-and-sixpence in his pocket and a handful of his poems, one of which he managed to sell for a guinea.

This did not last long and he had to ask the baker and his schoolmaster for a character.

They proved kinder than he may have expected and found him a position in a general store in the little Yorkshire town of Wath. Once again he tried to break away, taking a bundle of poems in manuscript to London, where he worked in a bookshop. But nobody wanted to publish his verse so he returned to Yorkshire.



James Montgomery

In 1792 he answered an advertisement in a newspaper called The Sheffield Register which read: "Wanted in a Counting House in Sheffield, a clerk. None need apply but such as have been used to book-keeping and can produce undeniable testimonials of character. Terms and specimens to be left with the Printer."

He got the job as book-keeper but gradually became a regular contributor to the paper.

Then the editor had to leave the country to escape imprisonment

for sedition. A rich townsman acquired the paper, changed its name to the Sheffield Iris and put young Mr. Montgomery in as editor. He remained in the post from 1794 to 1825, though such were the times that he was himself twice imprisoned in York Castle for alleged sedition.

But he always preferred poetry to journalism and published several volumes of verse which enjoyed great popularity at the time.

HUNDREDS OF HYMNS

He was also author of over 400 hymns, including: Hail to the Lord's Anointed! O Spirit of the Living God; Hark the song of Jubilee; and Prayer is the soul's sincere desire.

He was always to the fore in philanthropic works in Sheffield, and when he died the funeral was one of the greatest that city had seen.

The city abounds in memorials to James Montgomery—the Montgomery Hall in Surrey Street, centre of the local Sunday School Union, the Montgomery Methodist Church at Nether Edge, and a window in the cathedral.

INSECT-HUNTING ON A CORAL ISLAND

Two British naturalists returned recently from a place which is virtually cut off from the outside world—Rennell Island, south of the main Solomons group. About 50 miles long and eight wide, it not only has coral cliffs 300 to 450 feet high which make landing exceedingly difficult, but the British authorities have long barred it to visitors.

The naturalists who received permission to go there were Mr. J. D. Bradley and his wife, who were collecting specimens for the British Museum of Natural History. For six weeks they lived in a hut of palm leaves and oil cans beside a lake on the island; and from there they explored a big area, in spite of the extreme difficulty of movement among the knife-sharp coral ridges.

The islanders, who number about 1000, are deeply religious Christian folk and neither drink nor smoke. They helped the visitors collect specimens of the island's wild life, though they could not quite understand why these were wanted.

From Rennell and neighbouring islands, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley altogether collected 10,000 specimens, mostly insects—a highly successful expedition.

GLASS CHURCH

A small church on the edge of a cliff overlooking the sea near Los Angeles has been constructed mostly of glass so that the congregation can get a full view of the natural beauty of their surroundings. Known as the Wayfarer's Chapel, the shrine has been built for the Christian sect which follows the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, the great 18th-century theologian from Stockholm.

Worshippers in the Wayfarer's Chapel are surrounded by clear glass which gives a view of the Pacific Ocean, the Palos Verde hills, and the sky. Green climbing plants and ferns growing in troughs on the ground inside the building add to the open-air effect.

THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER—picture-version of Mark Twain's famous story (9)



In terror the boys heard Injun Joe's footsteps creaking up the stairs. Then there was a crash of rotten timber, and he landed on the floor. The other man thought there could be no one upstairs. "Whoever hove those picks in here caught sight of us and took us for ghosts or devils," he said. "I'll bet they're running yet!" Injun Joe agreed, and the two left with the box of treasure they had found.



Tom and Huck were vastly relieved to see them go, but exasperated to see the treasure going with them. Later, they recalled that Injun Joe had said he would take the hoard to "Number Two under the cross." They still had a chance to get that box—if they could find out where "Number Two" was. Boldly they resolved to keep a look-out for the disguised Injun Joe and track him down to his hiding place.



They decided that "Number Two" was not a house, but possibly a room in a tavern. Tom found that in a small tavern in the village there was a Room Number Two that was always locked—the landlord's son thought it was "haunted." This room had a door opening on to an alley. Tom and Huck collected all the keys they could find, and one evening Tom, carrying a muffled lantern, volunteered to try to get into "Number Two."



Soon he came tearing back down the lane. When they both stopped running he said he had unlocked the door, entered the room—and nearly stepped on Injun Joe, who was lying on the floor in a drunken sleep! "Looky here, Huck," said Tom. "Let's not try any more until we know Injun Joe's not there. Now, if we watch every night, we'll be dead sure to see him go out, then we'll snatch the box quicker'n lightning!"

What adventures will come of this vigil at "Number Two"? See next week's instalment

Grand story of adventure on Exmoor

MYSTERY ON THE MOOR

by Garry Hogg

Nessa and Lance Conway are on holiday in the West Country. Walking on the moor they are caught in a mist and discover an electric cable just below the turf which leads them to an isolated, castle-like building. A Mr. Benedick invites them in, but when voices are heard he tells Nessa and Lance to hurry away. At Lincombe's village shop they learn something about the castle—Twigg's Folly.

6. The voice again!

"Ssssr!" Nessa stood stock still, and I did too. "I'm certain I have heard that voice before, somewhere!"

We had gone to the Fair. On our way home on the bus a day or two before we had seen it advertised; a huge red-and-yellow-and-blue poster stuck on a tree, proclaiming the coming to Yarncombe of Faldino's Famous Fair.

"What about it, chicks?" Bruce had said. We were so excited at the prospect that we even forgot to be angry with him for calling us "chicks." "I think an evening off will do me good. We'll run down to Yarncombe and have an hour or two at the Aunt Sallies and Coconut Shies. What say?"

So off we had hopped, that very evening, packed into the car and bound for All-the-Fun-of-the-Fair. We had thrown wooden balls at the coconuts and never got a single one; thrown rings (almost) over numbered squares, while better shots than we were had ringed them and walked triumphantly away with teddy-bears and flower-vases and china dolls and lampshades and weird ornaments.

"Ah," Bruce had said, unexpectedly, "there is someone I would like to have a word with. Pop along, you two, and meet me

outside the Fat Woman's tent in half an hour. Here is another half-crown each to throw away how you like!"

"Let's have a go with the air-rifles," I said. "Bruce can pop the little celluloid balls on the jets nine times out of ten, so the rifles must be all right. It's just practice you need."

But it was more than practice we needed, and the little white balls danced and spun, mocking us for our pains.

"Now it is my turn to choose," Nessa said. "And I vote we prow about among the caravans, shall we? I'd adore to live in a caravan."

So we left the middle of the Fair and wandered off in the direction of a row of big caravans drawn up end to end round the edge of the Fair. The bright lights did not reach as far as this, but there was a quarter-moon, and plenty of stars.

Smart caravans

Mostly the caravans were motor-drawn, and very spick-and-span they were, too, with dark red paint, gold and silver patterns at the corners, scrolls and things, chromium-plated rails to the little front-door steps, and bright metal fittings everywhere.

"Wouldn't it be just gorgeous to have one of these," Nessa said, "and tour the country, just stopping wherever you liked at night—whenever you came to a nice place. And to stay the night, or a few days and nights, or longer if it was a specially nice spot where perhaps you could bathe or sun-bathe!"

I nodded. "Jolly good," I said. "I bet the kids have a marvellous time. No lessons. No homework. No organised games they may not happen to like. No school uniform. No prefects to interfere with what they are doing."

Beyond the line of big caravans there were two or three smaller ones, horse-drawn, and huddled together. In the quietness we could hear the munch-munch of tethered horses tearing at the grass.

Sounds in the dark

"A horse-drawn caravan would be better," Nessa went on. "Slower, but somehow friendlier. You could take it across fields and along lanes too rough for motor-caravans. And when you wanted to, you could get out and walk alongside. I would like that!"

It was darker here, and there was no one about that we could see. The only voices we could hear came from inside the caravans. We heard a baby cry, and its mother shushing it and humming a queer tune to it. And it was from the last of the caravans that the voice came that made both Tessa and I stop still as though we had run into a stone wall.

We knew it at once. It was that whining, nasal voice, rather high-

pitched, that we had heard first from somewhere high up in the mist above our heads out on the moor; and a second time a little bit later, when Mr. Benedick was anxiously shooing us away from Twigg's Folly. It was not a pleasant voice.

Eavesdropping

"This way," I whispered to Nessa, and took her by the arm. Together we crept past the caravan, so as to be clear of the door, the top half of which was open. There was a small window in the side of the caravan, with a lace curtain in two halves draped across it. The farther side of the caravan was in deep shadow, and here we slowed down and stood still, close together, listening intently.

"All I'm arsking of yer," the whining voice was saying, "is that yer parks this caravan of yours up in the quarry on the moor for a few days."

There was silence. Then an unknown voice said: "And wot do I get out of it? I'm well enough where I am, 'ere."

"Do they pay yer, just for being 'ere, then?"

"Well, I ain't got me stall any more. But there's always pickings to be 'ad on a fairground, if yer knows yer way arahnd."

"A quid 'ere an' there, no doubt," said whining-voice, scornfully, "an' lucky if yer gets it once in a while. I know! But I'm offering yer—"

"Well—?"

"—Ten quid."

"Twenty, yer mean, mister. An' whert do I lay me 'ands on it, eh?"

"I'll 'ave it wiv me w'en I come."

Paying out

"Mistake number one. I'll 'ave arf of it now, an' the rest when yer comes along." His voice, though low, showed that he knew who held the whip-hand. "I say I'll 'ave a tenner now, right 'ere; an' I'll 'ave the other tenner when yer come along. There's something fishy, 'ere. I can smell it."

Whining-voice muttered something we could not catch, and then we heard the rustle of notes being counted over and changing hands.

"An' I dare say there's more where them come from," said the caravan owner, with a harsh laugh.

His assistance must have been vital to whining-voice because to our surprise he said: "If things work out as I 'ope, mate, there will be. So long as yer plays yer part right. We ain't out of the wood the minute I turns up at yer caravan, believe you me. I may need yer 'elp for a few days arter that."

"I ain't grumbling, mister, so long as I sees me money. All the same, yer'd better give me the drill."

"Well," whining-voice went on,

Continued on page 10

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invites YOU to turn Hedley packet tops into

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1/- for every set of 6 different packet tops!

Collect Hedley packet tops—send them in—that's all you do!



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Get a Participation Form from your local dealer. It contains all the rules—and you will need one to send in with your collection of packet tops. In case of difficulty write to the Gracie Fields' Charities Fund, Thos. Hedley & Co. Limited, P.O. Box 147, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

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£1,000 • £500 • £100 • £25

In addition, special donations over and above these payments will be made as follows to the groups sending in the largest total number of packet tops.

One award of £1,000 to the group sending in the largest number of packet tops.

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MIRRO—the fastest, smoothest cleanser ever made. Sinks and pans will sparkle like new with Mirro!

START COLLECTING NOW! Closing date Aug. 31st, 1954

IN YOUR GARDEN

16. Weeding the path

WEEDS on paths are liable to break off when pulled, so it is as well to use other methods of getting rid of them.

Chemical weed-killers can be obtained, but care must be taken not to use anything which will harm birds or animals.

Common salt is useful and has the advantage of being cheap, but it must be spread on the path very thickly if it is to do any good.

Sodium chlorate is safe, too, and should be used at the rate of four ounces in one gallon of water for every ten square yards of path. If the weeds are big and firmly established the solution should be stronger, but in any case it should be kept away from the lawn or the garden borders.

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Chew WRIGLEY'S

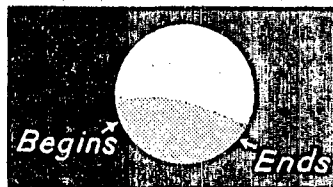
(EP16/54)

The CN Astronomer explains this week's...

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

A PARTIAL Eclipse of the Moon may be observed on Thursday when about two-thirds of the Moon's surface will be immersed in the shadow of the Earth. The first evidence of it will be a faint duskiess which will begin to creep over the Moon a few minutes before 11 p.m.

It will begin at the lower left side of the full Moon, as indicated



in the diagram, and it will increase gradually during the next hour, spreading farther to the right and becoming darker. This darkness, known as the penumbra, is on that portion of the Moon from which, as seen from the Moon, only part of the Sun is hidden by the Earth's sphere, for it is the Earth coming between the Sun and the Moon which causes Lunar Eclipses.

Not until about ten minutes after midnight will that portion of the Moon be seen entirely immersed in the Earth's shadow and without any sunlight shining upon it. This total shadow is known as the *umbra*.

GREATEST EXTENT

Like the penumbra, it will slowly spread to the right over the lower portion of the Moon, reaching its greatest extent at about 1 a.m.; two-fifths of the Moon's surface will then be hidden in the *umbra*, the rest being covered in duskiess.

The Moon will then present an eerie appearance and different from any of the phases we are familiar with: the curved edge of the *umbra* will be softened and the arc will be that of the Earth's circumference, proving visually the rotundity of our world. The *umbra* will pass off to the right at about 2.30 a.m. and the penumbra at nearly 4 a.m.

The Earth's cone of shade covers an immense area—far

larger, of course, than the cone of shade created when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun.

The Earth's cone of shade extends for an average of 859,000 miles into space, though it varies in length by about 14,000 miles each way owing to the Earth's varying distance from the Sun. Just now the Earth is almost at its greatest distance from the Sun (which occurred on July 3, when our world was 94,500,000 miles away), so the cone of shade will be almost at its longest.

THROUGH PART OF SHADOW

At the Moon's average distance of 235,000 miles from the Earth's surface, it would pass through about 5700 miles of this shadow, if it passed through the centre. In the present eclipse the Moon will pass through only a portion of this great cone of terrestrial shade.

One effect of this shadow on the Moon's surface must be a drop in temperature just in the middle of the long Lunar day which lasts for about 14 of our entire days. During this Lunar day the Sun is creating a heat far in excess of anything we experience on Earth. For the Moon has no protecting atmosphere to diffuse and moderate the Solar rays and no cooling breezes whatever.

This heat has been calculated to reach about 110 degrees centigrade, considerably higher than the boiling point of water—something that prospective voyagers to the Moon will have to take into account!

G. F. M.

SURPRISE IN THE BEEHIVE

In Eastbourne the other day Mrs. M. Wentworth-Reeve, of Grange Gardens, opened one of her beehives and found a wasp's nest inside, with hundreds of eggs.

Wasps are notoriously sweet-toothed, but this is the first time in 15 years of beekeeping that the lady has known a wasp brave enough to build a nest inside a beehive so that the grubs might be near the honey.

MYSTERY ON THE MOOR

Continued from page 9

"I've told yer I'm wiv some others up at Twigg's Folly. But I ain't altogether 'appy up there, and I may—may decide to leave in an 'urry before the weekend."

"Wot's to stop yer?"

He did not answer that, but went on: "I may not want to go too far, at first, per'aps 'aving me reasons for 'anging round, out of sight. That's where yer caravan comes in 'andy, see?"

"Double-crosser's 'ide-out, eh?"

"Wot about them dogs of yours, though?" whining-voice went on. "When I do turn up, I'll likely be in an 'urry, an' it'll be dark. I don't want to be savaged by 'em."

"They can 'ave a sniff at yer trouser-legs afore yer goes, then they'll know yer 'again."

I suddenly thought what might happen to Nessa and me, crouching there, if he were suddenly to whistle to them, and shivered. The sooner we were away from here the better!

"I'll be getting along," whining-voice said. "Remember: Friday or Saturday's the day, by my reckoning. So yer'd better get up to the quarry day arter tomorrow at latest."

There was a heavy footstep over our heads, and a moment later a piercing whistle. I seized Nessa by the elbow and we shot off, praying that we would not run into the dogs he was whistling for. The evening air seemed to have turned all of a sudden icy cold and the darkness to be full of danger.

To be continued

The Children's Newspaper, July 17, 1954



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The Children's Newspaper, July 17, 1954

MOFFAT MEMORIAL

Wagon wheel ruts are part of the memorial to the great missionary pioneer, Robert Moffat, which is to be unveiled by his great nephew, Sir Robert Tredgold, in Southern Rhodesia on July 18. The ruts were made by driving a wagon across unset concrete laid at the base of the monument steps.

The memorial stands in the Mangwe Pass through which, 100 years ago, Moffat's wagons rolled when he was the first white man to visit the Chief of the Matabeles, Mzilikazi, in his own country.

Moffat and his companions are thought of by Rhodesians as the pioneers of white settlement in their land, and as such they are commemorated in the words on the plaque in Mangwe Pass: "Honour their memory. They revealed to those who follow, the bounties of a country they themselves might not enjoy."

The service of the unveiling is to be conducted by the Revd. P. S. King, a minister of the London Missionary Society, the organisation which sent out Robert Moffat to become the Father of South African Missions.

MIND HOW YOU GO

A well-known industrial firm in Birmingham broadcasts each day on the factory public-address system a one-minute road-safety message immediately before the workers leave to go home.

SPORTS SHORTS

GEORGE HIRST, the famous Yorkshire and England all-rounder, was the only player ever to score 2000 runs and take 200 wickets in one season; and to mark this feat he was presented with a gold medal. His son has now presented this medal to the Yorkshire County Cricket Club.



Philip Hodgson, 18 years old and 6 feet 5½ inches tall, is a pupil at Woodhouse Grammar School, Sheffield. A fast bowler, he has already played for his county, and here we see him with that other Yorkshire fast bowler, Freddie Trueman.

IAN HAYES, a 16-year-old Sheffield boy, has been playing golf for only a few months, but in his first appearance in a serious golf competition he won the Monthly Competition of the Abbeydale Club with a net score of 58—a course record.

AN attack on the 4 x 1500 metres world relay record will be made next Saturday at the White City, when two British teams will be opposed by a German "four" and, probably, an Australian quartette. This event is on the programme of the match between combined teams representing England and Wales and Scotland and Ireland. An attempt on the Women's 3 x 880 yards record will also be made.

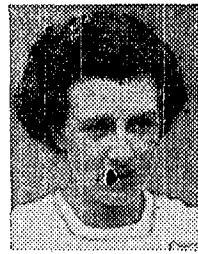
It is not often that an athlete has the chance of beating three records in one race, but that was the recent achievement of Ian Binnie, of Glasgow. When he won the Scottish 6-mile championship, he broke the Scottish all-comers records for 4, 5, and 6 miles.

JOSY EARLE, 13-year-old athlete of the City of Rochester A.C., Kent, recently made a long jump of 17 feet 3½ inches—an outstanding performance for a girl of her age.

This weekend some of Britain's finest young athletes will be on view in the 24th annual Schools A.A. Championships at Ashington, Northumberland.

When the English party leave for the British Empire Games in Vancouver in a few days' time, Mrs. Dorothy Tyler will be making her third Games trip. She will be defending her high jump title and competing in the long jump. Also in the party will be a husband and wife—Peter Allday, the English hammer-throw record holder, and Suzanne Allday, discus record holder and shot-put champion.

THELMA HOPKINS, 18-year-old Irish athlete and hockey international, will have a busy time at the Empire Games, for she is in four events—high jump, 80 metres hurdles, long jump, and javelin.



Thelma Hopkins

The boys of Durham Road School, Newport, are justly proud of their master, Mr. Mervyn Griffiths, the well-known Soccer referee. After refereeing some of the World Cup games in Switzerland last month, he sent each of his class a letter with one of the special blue World Cup stamps on the envelopes. He also brought each of the boys a programme of one of the World Cup games.

A fine bowling feat was achieved the other day by ten-year-old William Derbyshire, of Higher Openshaw, Lanes, who took 10 wickets for 7 runs in an inter-school cricket match.

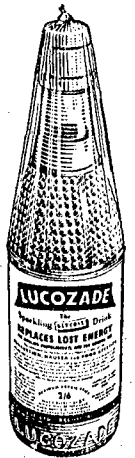
TWELVE distance runners will set out from Brighton on Friday evening to run to London and back, the first time such an event has been staged. Among the entrants for this 104-mile race is Derek Reynolds, of Blackheath Harriers, who holds the English 40 and 50 miles records, and has covered more than 154 miles in 24 hours.



Peter wouldn't be without his Lucozade

A fine cub is Peter—and they don't call him tough for nothing—he'll be a pack leader any time now. He's always full of energy and fun—with the help of Lucozade. Yes, Peter drinks a lot of Lucozade because it contains Glucose to give him energy, and because it's so delicious. Lucozade is a *must* for every cub, for every scout... in fact for all boys and girls who want to keep fit and full of go!

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CN Competition No. 7

WIN A BICYCLE!

Ten-Shilling Notes as Consolation Prizes

The opportunity to win a fine Hercules Bicycle, complete with accessories, is offered in the seventh of our fortnightly competitions. And for ten runners-up there will be 10s. Notes as consolation prizes!

To try for one of these awards, you are asked to colour the picture below. You may use either crayons or paint, but first cut out the picture, together with the coupon, and paste it onto a postcard or piece of stiff paper and allow to dry.

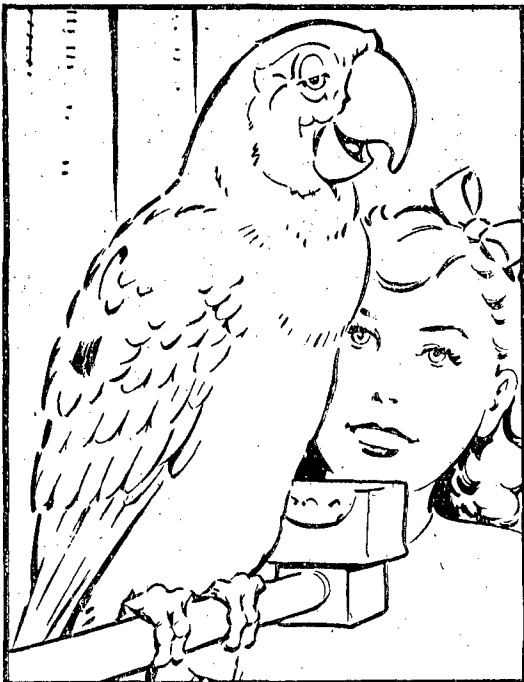
When you have finished colouring, fill in your name, age, and address on the coupon, ask an adult to sign it as your own work, and post to:

CN Competition No. 7,

3 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C.4 (Comp.),

to arrive by Tuesday, July 27, the closing date.

All readers under 17 living in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands may compete. The bicycle will be awarded for the best and neatest colouring according to age, and 10-shilling notes for the ten next best efforts. The Editor's decision is final.



This colouring is entirely my own work

Full Name..... Age.....

Your Address.....

Parent/Guardian's Signature.....

CUT OUT ROUND THIS LINE

THE BRAN TUB

NOT WHAT HE MEANT

"TRY these, sir," said the chemist to the customer who had asked for some cough tablets. "You can't get better."

"I know. I had some last week, and I still don't feel well."

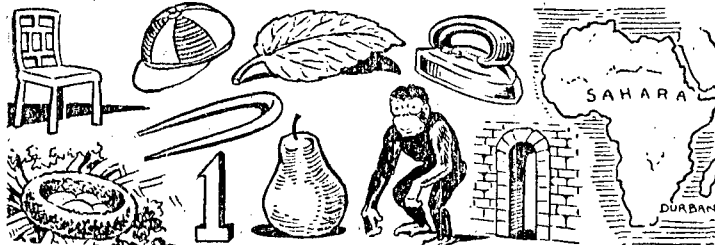
Big time

JAIPUR, India, is said to have the largest sundial in the world. It covers about an acre, and the part which casts the shadow is nearly 150 feet long and 90 feet high. The shadow moves about a foot every five minutes.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THESE OBJECTS . . .

. . . and then, starting with chair, form a chain of words so that the last two letters of one word are the same as the first two of the next?

Answer next week



What am I?

I AM sometimes in water, sometimes out, sometimes with a head on, sometimes without.

days-mond y

Appetiser

A WINDOW sign in a restaurant in Oklahoma, U.S.A., bears this message: "Come on in and eat before we both starve to death."

BEDTIME CORNER

BILLY TRIES TO HELP

As Billy passed by the kitchen window he heard Daddy say to Mummy: "I really must burn that garden rubbish soon. It's getting out of hand."

Billy walked on and so failed to hear Daddy continue: "But I daren't burn it until the wind changes or we will all be smoked out."

Later on, while Mummy and Daddy were shopping, Billy inspected the pile of rubbish.

He got some newspaper, pushed it under the rubbish, and applied a match.

Within a few moments the pile began to smoke. Gradually it got thicker and thicker and Billy had to retreat.

Then Paul's Mother came out. "What on earth are you doing?" she cried. "You're ruining my washing." And, looking very angry, she began gathering in her clothes.

Then Jean came rushing through the back gate. She stopped as she saw Billy. "Oh, so that's what it is!" she said. "We all thought the house must be on fire."

At that moment Mummy and Daddy returned—their hearts in their mouths as they saw the billowing smoke. Then they saw the bonfire, and Mummy's thoughts turned to the smuts entering the open windows.

Poor Billy, red-eyed and grimy, could only stand by helplessly as Daddy tried to put out the fire. All he had meant to do was help!

THE PECULIAR KIWI

THE Kiwi is such a queer bird. And seems just a trifle absurd. He has no tail or wings. And the song which he sings is better imagined than heard.

Bird plants

CAN you put a bird's name in front of these words to form the name of a plant?

Foot, pint, weed, grass, spur, bane.

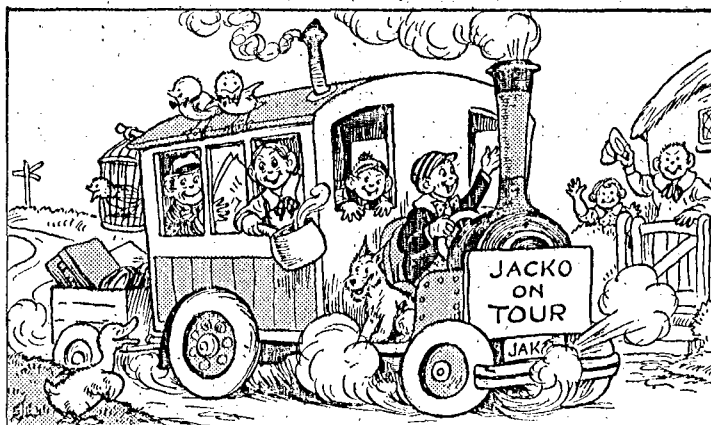
Answer next week

Soon tumbled to it

"DID you find it hard to learn to skate?"

"Oh, no. I slipped into it."

THE JACKOS TAKE TO THE ROAD



The Jackos had decided to spend a few days on a caravan site. When they got there they found that their temporary home was a peculiar-looking contraption. It seemed to be only part-caravan, the rest being a combination of steamroller and car! However, it proved to be quite comfortable inside. Then Jacko made what he called a major discovery. After a bit of experimenting he found that he could get it to run under its own power. And to prove it he took the family out for a spin.

Guess where

MY first, a tree, by the water may grow.

My next's a French General of long ago.

My whole is an island, which you will allow,

Is famed for an excellent species of cow.

Answer next week

Cold storage

EXPLORERS of the Antarctic invariably come across amazing examples of how food is preserved by the intense cold.

For instance, when in 1934 Admiral Byrd visited a camp he had established nearly five years earlier he and his companions enjoyed a meal of whalesteaks and coffee which had been prepared but not eaten on his previous trip.

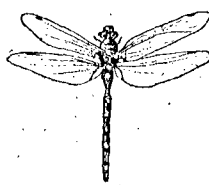
Later, in 1946, another expedition visited the same camp and ate left-over scones and sweets.

Tongue-twister

SAY three times quickly: Andrew ate eight expensive apples.

SPOT THE . . .

DRAGONFLY as it darts swiftly about ponds or hedgerows. There are some 40 or 50 different species of these handsome insects in the



British Isles. They are divided into two groups, the chief difference being that one group have

flattish, stout bodies, while those of the other possess long narrow bodies.

These beautiful creatures are often called horse-stingers, although they do not sting and, in fact, are quite harmless. Their rapid flight and amazing control enables them to catch all manner of insects—gnats and mosquitoes among them. The dragonfly's powerful legs are used to grasp its prey and are placed conveniently near its strong jaws. When the sun is obscured by cloud, dragonflies rest on foliage or water weeds.

THREE-IN-ONE

FINNISH composer
Industrial centre in Pennsylvania.
Code of manners
The "sea unicorn"
Popular breed of dog
Oval
Small fruit

To find the answers to these clues link three of the letter-groups below. Write the answers in a list and you will find that their first and last letters spell the names of two of England's best-known poets.

al ani bel el Ell Eti ip ius Nar
pbe Pit que Ras rry se Si Sp tsh
tte urgh wh

Answer next week

THE LUCKY BOOT

THAT old boot or shoe which we take such trouble to attach to the back of the newly-wed's car has a long history.

It used to be the custom for a newly married man to hang his shoes at the head of the bed to indicate that he was master of the house.

In Nottingham it was thought that burning old boots kept the house free from infection.

In Hereford it was thought lucky to burn an old boot before starting a journey. Another old superstition was that good fortune came to those who caught a shoe thrown from a height. Yet another was that it was considered a sign of forthcoming luck to have a boot thrown on board a ship prior to sailing.

Mixed square

CAN you arrange the eight pairs of letters below so that they form a word square which will fit the clues?

FR SE AR EK RO ET TR EA

To be agitated
loud cry
to relieve
journey

Answer next week

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Bird Picture-Puzzle. Bantam, bittern, bunting, blue tit, buzzard, blackcap, bullfinch, blackbird, barn owl.

GAPE	DEFT
RIOTS	SALE
IRE	ENTER
MAINE	AN
ASPIRES	
AD	SOON
WATER	SEE
AGE	SPURN
YEAR	SEAT

Three-in-one
C. Helmfor D
O yste R
L ivingston E
O rkney S
G oodwoo D
N iotin E
E instel N

What's my name

Hello—we've met before—but do you know my name? Your mother and father have also seen me—possibly years ago when they were your age. But do they know me? Ask them, but don't let them see the answer, which is printed upside down below.



the word for Toffee

My name is Sir Kreamy Knut (yes, I spell it that way) and I remind you of Sharp's delicious Kreamy Toffees. Did they know? Ask some more of your friends.

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